

WEATHER FORECAST.

Cloudy and colder to-day; to-morrow unsettled; fresh north to east winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 58; lowest, 43.
Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

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THE NEW YORK HERALD

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INFLUENCES AT WORK FOR NATIONAL UNITY OF PEKIN AND CANTON

Compromise Between North and South China Seen as Possibility.

URGED BY 3 NATIONS

Tokio's Domination of Hsu Government by Intrigue Openly Charged.

JAPAN MEETING ISSUES

Prepares to Urge Certain Far Eastern Questions as 'Accepted Facts.'

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 7.

About the only feature of the preliminary discussion regarding the great world conference convening Saturday which seems to be worthy of serious consideration is a very interesting report to-night that negotiations have been initiated to compose the differences between the rival Governments of demoralized China.

Unofficial censors that buzz in the corridors of Congress and in the lobbies of the hotels have mentally and verbally settled everything else in connection with the conference in advance of its meeting. They have decided that the conference shall consume no more than two months of the valuable time of the diplomatists and statesmen confronted with the task of solving the stupendous problems involved; decided that the Japanese delegation will not inject the race issue into the deliberations of it. Both reports lack the substantial indorsement of Secretary Hughes and his associates who are preparing to act as the hosts of the foreign delegations and of the envoys of the Mikado's Government.

Compromise Is Urged.

There is solid ground, however, to support the statement that very powerful influences are at work to induce the Canton and Peking Governments of China to reach an agreement in advance of the stage of the conference deliberations which will bring the Flowery Kingdom squarely into the picture.

The present relations between the two Governments is pretty much like that which exists between the North and South of Ireland and with the geographical conditions reversed. The Canton Government is generally regarded east and west as the more representative and substantial of the two. Despite this apparent advantage, the Canton Government has not been recognized by the United States and will not be represented at the conference table Saturday and never may be unless a compromise is effected between the two Governments.

Canton rejected the offer to name one of the four delegates credited to Peking and the Washington Government refused independent representation to it. Ma Foo, the spokesman for Canton, is in Washington but is going away before the conference assembles. Under instructions from Canton he has notified the State Department that the Sun Yat Sen Government will not recognize any agreements made in the name of China to which the Hsu Government is a party if Canton Government is left out.

That is the way things stand now but there is reason to believe that Peking, realizing the awkwardness of the situation, is trying to reach an understanding with the rival government. Whether the effort will succeed is uncertain. Spokesmen for Canton say not; important financial influences are more optimistic.

The Hsu Government owes the advantage it enjoys over the Canton enterprise to reasons that are largely of a diplomatic and technical character. It is maintained largely through the support of mercenary Tutchans and groups of provincial military leaders who would just as soon leave their services to Canton or Tokio as to Peking if the inducements were sufficiently attractive.

Influence of Tokio.

The fact is that Tokio has been openly charged with instigating the activities of these Tutchans for the manifest purpose of keeping the rival Chinese governments apart and the whole country in a state of turmoil and demoralization. The Canton Government is viewed in both east and west as possessing more of the essential elements of order and representative government than that of North China.

The governments of one or two of the western countries which are genuinely ambitious to reclaim China as a whole from the influences of Japan and two remote countries which are held to have benefited tremendously through the exploitation of her vast resources, are known to have been quietly active in counselling a compromise in order that China as a whole may share in the great benefits which are expected to result from the discussion of Far Eastern problems.

Persons who enjoy rather intimate relations with the representatives of the Mikado's Government admit that negotiations looking to the adjustment of the wide range of differences between the Peking and Canton governments have been progressing for some time. These

French President Extols the Virtues of Wine

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Nov. 7.

JOHN BARLEYCORN, or the French equivalent, is about to hit back. In the course of the Rabelais celebration at Montpellier, M. Millerand, President of the Republic, spoke eloquently in praise of good French wines, "which make the teeth white and hearts warm." Unfortunately, however, his speech coincided with the crisis in the French wine trade due to American prohibition, the heavy British tariff on wines and German will and inability to pay the price. In addition, many French men have now become water drinkers.

The wine growers of France are now determined to start a crusade to remedy these conditions, and arrangements are now being made for a "grand wine week."

SERVES JAIL TERM IN PLACE OF CHUM

Haley Impersonated Jones, Who Had Deserted, and Went to Leavenworth.

Two BUDDIES IN FRANCE

Jones Had Saved Life of Other—Left Army When Wife Became Ill.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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New York Herald Bureau, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 7.

HARRY W. Haley, who served in the war in the British army in France, walked out of the Government prison here to-day a free man, released on special order of the War Department after he had served part of a six months' sentence for desertion, imposed, so the court-martial in Fort Slocum, N. Y., thought, upon Thomas G. Jones. But Haley, because Jones had saved his life in France, had taken Jones's name, impersonated Jones at the trial and had been sent to Leavenworth as Jones.

Haley and Jones were in the British army before the United States entered the war. They were buddies, in the same squad and always together, whether on the firing line, the rear billets or the little estaminets in the back areas. They slept together, ate together, and fought together, and they shared everything. Jones, from the little bundle of biscuits given them at the Y. M. C. A. huts to the polish they used to shine their brass buttons. Jones, who was a little taller than Haley, but who was a little more of a fighter, what fronts the two men were on, but they do know that one night a searching machine gun sent a bullet into Haley's leg. It was not a serious wound, but it was bad enough to make him limp. There was heavy artillery fire that night, and a helpless man was almost certain soon to be a dead man, and Haley was helpless. But Jones was not hurt. He dragged Haley through the artillery bombardment and the harassing fire of the German machine guns back to a funk hole along a road and dragged a piece of sheet iron over both. Then he waited until the bombardment had subsided, and after that he carried Haley on his back to a first aid station and turned him over to the doctors.

Haley returned to his company eventually, but Jones, an American, was transferred to the United States forces after this country entered the war. They never saw each other again until a few months ago, when Haley ran across Jones in Canada. Jones was frightened. He told Haley he had deserted at Fort Slocum and gone into Canada because his wife was ill and needed him. But he was afraid of the law and he was afraid of the war. Haley, who was a little taller than Jones, but who was a little more of a fighter, what fronts the two men were on, but they do know that one night a searching machine gun sent a bullet into Haley's leg. It was not a serious wound, but it was bad enough to make him limp. There was heavy artillery fire that night, and a helpless man was almost certain soon to be a dead man, and Haley was helpless. But Jones was not hurt. He dragged Haley through the artillery bombardment and the harassing fire of the German machine guns back to a funk hole along a road and dragged a piece of sheet iron over both. Then he waited until the bombardment had subsided, and after that he carried Haley on his back to a first aid station and turned him over to the doctors.

Haley intended to serve the six months as Jones's then Jones could return to his country. Jones, who had known Jones, and he knew that Haley was not Jones. Haley refused to admit for a long time that he was Haley, but he was. When the prison authorities said they had compared his fingerprints with those of the man the army really wanted. Haley, who was a little taller than Jones, but who was a little more of a fighter, what fronts the two men were on, but they do know that one night a searching machine gun sent a bullet into Haley's leg. It was not a serious wound, but it was bad enough to make him limp. There was heavy artillery fire that night, and a helpless man was almost certain soon to be a dead man, and Haley was helpless. But Jones was not hurt. He dragged Haley through the artillery bombardment and the harassing fire of the German machine guns back to a funk hole along a road and dragged a piece of sheet iron over both. Then he waited until the bombardment had subsided, and after that he carried Haley on his back to a first aid station and turned him over to the doctors.

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5 SOLDIERS IN SLAYING FREE AT LEAVENWORTH

Presidential Pardon Recommended as They Go Home.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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New York Herald Bureau, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 7.

Five American soldiers convicted by court-martial of the murder of a British officer in France, have been recommended for pardon by the President. War Department officials are not convinced that the men convicted were those who killed the officer.

President Harding has not signed the pardon although the men are said to have been freed from Leavenworth penitentiary. Officials said it is customary to free prisoners and grant back pay due with honorable discharge before formal action by the White House.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 7.—Five American soldiers, convicted in Coblenz of the murder of Capt. Gilbert Lancelotti, of the British Army, left the Federal Prison here to-day. The men were re-enlisted in the army, and got honorable discharges and back pay from the War Department. Their rights of citizenship were restored automatically.

The men then left for their homes. They are James A. Odell, Comanche, Okla.; Roy Trishelton, Omaha; George Van Gilder, Toledo; Carl J. Bryan, McConell, Texas and J. B. Richardson, Denton, Texas.

HARMONY WITH U. S. IN PARLEY IS BASIS OF BRIAND'S POLICY

Cooperation on All Important Points Is Premier's Definite Aim.

INCLUDES 'OPEN DOOR'

Ready to Take Up France's Debt to America With Reparations Question.

PREMIER MOTORS IN CITY

Says N. Y. Skyline Is Tableau That Explains America—His Joyous Arrival.

The master of the largest disciplined army in the world, Aristide Briand, Premier of France, made clear on arriving here yesterday with his colleagues of the French delegation to the Armament and Far Eastern Conference the rockbottom position of his country with respect to the international council from which so much is hoped for.

Not only in the most frankly phrased greeting to the American people, but in private utterances not so subject to quotation, the world figure whose influence is expected to be very powerful at Washington said that France, coming to the conference in the most favorable spirit for the maintenance of peace, will gladly go along with the rest of the Powers in reducing the burden of armaments if her own security can be guaranteed. And M. Briand added the significant phrase: "The world wants not only soothing words, but realities."

There is the diplomacy, the Premier and his colleagues asserted, upon which the French mission to the conference rests. For the rest they expressed the hope that Americans would realize that the peace aims of France and the United States are very similar, and that France comes to the meeting in Washington with something more even than a traditional spirit of good will toward America. And if there was anything more to be said at this time the distinguished Frenchman thought it should be that France is in anything but a militaristic mood; stands ready, indeed, to work with the United States for the finest ideals of peace and world association.

Points in French Policy.

A reporter for The New York Herald, chatting at the Pennsylvania station with Ambassador Jusserand and with members of the party who had accompanied M. Briand from France, whence the Lafayette sailed on October 23, obtained reliable information of the basis upon which Briand and his colleagues approach the conference. The Premier himself, it must be understood, would make no statement or give no interview aside from his greeting to the American people, which will be found in another part of this newspaper; but it is possible and proper as well as authentic to state that in numerous conversations aboard ship his attitude was made clear on certain essential points of policy.

One is that France is particularly desirous of acting in harmony with the United States in all matters brought before the conference. M. Briand is especially eager to impress the delegates so completely with the fairness and justice of the French point of view that close cooperation between the two nations on all important matters will be made possible.

M. Briand is understood to favor the open door policy as regards international trade with China, a policy which has become historical and traditional with the United States.

He expects to emphasize before the conference that the good faith of the Germans in keeping the terms of the Versailles treaty is one of the necessary conditions of French reduction of armaments; that it is almost impossible to ask France to divest herself of strong military forces when Germany shows an unrepentant face and does not make the reparations promised.

French Debt to United States.

The Premier is not unwilling to discuss the question of France's financial obligations to the United States, but the point will necessarily be made by the French delegates that French payment to the United States is in part at least contingent upon German payment to France.

Still another principle laid down by M. Briand and which was discussed on shipboard. The New York Herald was informed, is that there is nothing connected with France's membership in the League of Nations which precludes her unity with nations even outside the league for purposes of peace, such as reduction of armament.

These, together with the fundamental principle that France can weaken her military establishment only when her security is guaranteed by the rest of the Powers, sums up the main principles now in the Premier's mind.

It is stated that no restrictions whatever have been put upon him, and

Continued on Page Three.

Can Record Heartbeat or Sound of Breathing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Perfection of a device which will record the sound of a human breath or a heartbeat on a steel wire from which they can be accurately reproduced at any time is announced by the Bureau of Standards. The work was undertaken at the request of the Army Medical Service which explained that permanent records of unusual conditions of heart and lungs were desired for clinical instruction.

The device comprises use of an ordinary telephone transmitter and a stethoscope. It is explained, the current generated by the beat of the heart being amplified and connected with a steel wire telegraphophone which has the different sounds impressed upon its speed of wire in the form of varying degrees of magnetization.

TAX REVISION BILL IS PASSED BY SENATE

Measure Must Run Gauntlet of Conferees Before Going to President.

BONUS IS SWEEP ASIDE

Plan to Turn Over Foreign Loan Interest to Veterans Beaten.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8. (Associated Press).—The much revised tax revision bill finally was passed by the Senate at 1:35 A. M. to-day after a session lasting more than fifteen hours. It still must run the gauntlet of the Senate and House conferees before it reaches the President.

The debate on the Simmons and McKellar amendments proposing to utilize part of the interest on the foreign debt to finance adjusted compensation for the former service men consumed the first five hours of the session. Both proposals were rejected by decisive votes, the Simmons amendment, 42 to 29, and the McKellar amendment, 44 to 25. The roll call on the Simmons amendment was:

FOR THE AMENDMENT.

REPUBLICANS—41.

DEMOCRATS—25.

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT.

REPUBLICANS—44.

DEMOCRATS—21.

Only two Republicans—La Follette and Norris—supported the McKellar amendment. Two Democrats—King and Williams—voted against it.

The Senate adopted an amendment by Senator Lenroot, Republican (Wis.), under which the net gain made by a taxpayer on the sales of stocks of corporations would be taxed at the full income normal and surtax rates. It was agreed that under the committee bill only 50 per cent. of such gain would have been taxable because such sales would have come under the provision dealing with the taxation of gain from disposition of capital assets. Senator Lenroot declared that under the original provision "stock gamblers in Wall Street" would have been able to escape taxation on 50 per cent. of their profits. He also contended that stockholders receiving stock dividends could convert their earnings into cash and escape taxation on 50 per cent. of the gain thus made.

Without a roll call the Senate adopted an amendment by Senator Frelinghuysen, Republican (N. J.), which was accepted, any trade or business owned by a partnership or individual and organized within four months after the passage of the tax bill as a corporation might at the option of the partnership or individual pay the corporation tax on the net income of such organization. It was provided, however, that this option would not be extended in the case of any business which realized in the taxable year 1921 20 per cent. or more profits on its capital investment.

The Senate adopted, 55 to 31, an amendment by Senator Walsh, Democrat (Mass.), providing for a graduated tax on "transfers of property by gift by every person." The rates range from one per cent. of the amount by which the gifts exceed \$20,000 and do not exceed \$50,000 to 10 per cent. of the amount by which the gifts exceed \$50,000 and do not exceed \$100,000.

Continued on Page Thirteen.

BANDITS DYNAMITE SAFE, ROB MAIL BAGS AND SET CAR ON FIRE

Masked Men Cover Engine Crew and Steal Cars on Illinois Central.

MUCH PLUNDER TAKEN

Desperadoes Creep Over the Tender as New Orleans Limited Speeds On.

ESCAPE IN AUTOMOBILE

One Bandit Holds Up Train in Idaho and Robs Observation Car Passengers.

PAXTON, Ill., Nov. 7.—The New Orleans Limited passenger train of the Illinois Central Railroad was held up to-night by armed robbers south of Paxton and robbed of all registered mail and the contents of the safe, which was blown open after the bandits had forced the engineer and fireman to disconnect the mail and baggage car and run them to a bridge crossing a street further south.

The engineer and fireman at first hesitated to comply with the demands of the robbers, who crept over the tender into the cab, but when pistols were thrust into their faces the trainmen complied and escaped injury.

In dynamiting the safe the desperadoes set fire to the interior of the steel mail car. After the bandits had returned to the rest of their train, cut out the flaming mail car and proceeded to Champain, the next division point. The steel train left Chicago loaded with passengers at 6:30 to-night and passing through Paxton at high speed had gone two miles when the fireman saw masked men sliding down the coal pile in the glare from the open fire box door. He stepped back, dropping his shovel. The noise attracted the attention of the engineer, who took his gaze from the rails a moment to ascertain what was wrong.

"Stop the train," shouted one of the masked men, holding a pistol toward the engineer, while another bandit covered the throttle. The engineer closed the brakes until the robbers, stopping the train, pulled the lever of his revolver in the face of the driver and commanded "Give her the air quick."

The engineer stopped the train. The bandits then commanded the fireman to uncouple the mail and baggage car. As soon as these cars were disconnected the bandits escorted the fireman back to the cab and ordered the engineer to proceed.

A mile south of the holdup the robbers commanded the engine crew to stop. While one of the men kept the engineer and fireman guarded in the cab the other bandits entered the mail car and blew open the safe. All of the registered mail and all of the valuables in the safe were placed in a bag. The robbers then carried their plunder to an automobile, waved good night to the trainmen and dashed away in the car.

Released from the commanding muscles of the bandits' pistols, the engineer and fireman, although they could not smoke and flames coming from the door of the mail car, quickly backed up to the rest of their train.

The passengers were roaming the aisles in confusion trying to get out when what happened, as the robbery had required about an hour. The burning mail car was switched off the main track as quickly as possible and the locomotive and baggage car were connected to the passenger coaches.

Continued on Page Two.

CURRAN FORCES CONFIDENT, HYLAN MEN SEEM SANGUINE; WOMEN WILL NAME MAYOR

RADIO PHONES CARRY FINAL FUSION PLEAS

Ears at 15,000 Receivers Hear Curran's Windup Attack on Hylan's Promises.

REPEATS OWN PLATFORM

Undermyer Tells Young Republicans Facts About Traction Controversy.

Only Chance to Vote Is 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THIS is election day.

Police are open from 6 A. M. until 6 P. M.

Voters are advised to cast their ballots early.

All persons registered in October are entitled to vote, unless they have moved since.

A persons who vote will do so in the same places where they registered.

Any person who may be challenged or have other trouble may get advice by calling up the office of the Board of Elections in his or her borough.

Henry H. Curran, coalition candidate for Mayor, wound up his campaign last night by delivering an address into a wireless telephone apparatus at the station of the De Forest Radio Corporation, 181st street and Sedgwick avenue, The Bronx. The message, it was estimated, was heard by about 50,000 persons through the 15,000 wireless telephone stations in and about New York. It was transcribed at coalition headquarters and made public.

Mr. Curran made no other speeches last night, but went home soon after he had spoken into the wireless telephone. He found at his home many messages wishing him good fortune in to-day's election, and he found time to reply to a few of those from his most intimate friends. He retired late, but said that he would be up bright and early this morning to cast his ballot. Afterward he probably will go to the coalition headquarters to await the result of the election.

The message which Mr. Curran sent out by wireless telephone last night asked the voters of New York to decide between government by himself and his associates on the coalition ticket, and government by William Randolph Hearst through Mayor John F. Hylan. The kind of government that the city gets under Hylan, he declares, is the kind that comes through Hearst, a man who was twice defeated when he ran for Mayor of New York.

Issues Are Clearly Cut.

"The issues are clear," said Mr. Curran. "Hylan and Hearst will be judged not only by the record of Hylan, the servant, but also by that of Hearst, the master. Hearst tried twice to be Mayor of New York. Both times he was defeated. The people repudiated the man who used the power of his millions, and the poison his papers to slander McKinley, Roosevelt, Gaynor, Al Smith and every man in public life who refused to bend the knee to Hearst. Only Hylan remained subservient to the California boss. Now comes Hearst once more, and demands that we make him Mayor of New York again, through the continuance of Hylan, his proxy."

"What have Hearst and Hylan done for us that we should grant their demand for four years more of 'cow' rule? Shall we forget the broken promises that line the path of that pair? Shall we forget the 300,000 children they kept out of school? The 7,000 widowed mothers they tried to coerce into voting for Hylan for fear of losing their pensions? The high rent, high taxes and the high cost of living that they promised to reduce when they will know they could not keep their word? The burglaries and robberies that have made our daily papers a calendar of crime?"

"The desecration of the schools, of public ceremonies, and even of memorial parades in reverence to our soldier dead, that Hylan might use them for his own political purposes? The fake talk about the five cent fare, while secret negotiations with Shonts went on for a seven cent fare?"

"I say that we are entitled to relief from these conditions, that we, the people of New York, deserve a better fate than four years more of Hylan, Hearst and Hirschfeld. The remedy rests with us."

"When I say Mayor I shall build. My work will be for more homes, more schools, more parks and playgrounds, better transit for a five cent fare and better management of the city's business. You know where I stand on these things, and on every other question of city concern."

Continued on Page Two.

No Returns of Election Can Be Given by Phone

THE NEW YORK HERALD reports that it cannot give election returns over the telephone to-night. To attempt to do so would interfere seriously with the wire service necessary in gathering the results of the election.

ULSTER MUST DECIDE IN IRELAND'S CRISIS

Premier Craig Refuses Alone to Accept Lloyd George's Compromise.

CLIMAX DUE THURSDAY

Sinn Fein Delegates Insist Terms Offered Northern Counties Are Fair.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 7.

Ulster is to-night the very crux of the Irish situation and on her depends the outcome of the negotiations between Prime Minister Lloyd George and representatives of Sinn Fein and whether there will be peace in Ireland or a breaking up of the conference here. Sir James Craig, Premier of Ulster, had a long meeting with Mr. Lloyd George to-day, after which he sent an urgent message to Belfast to-night asking members of the Cabinet of the Northern Parliament, Capt. Charles Craig and Mr. Moles, a member of Parliament from Belfast, to attend a conference here Thursday morning.

It was officially announced that there also would be a conference between Mr. Lloyd George and Ulster representatives Thursday. It was made clear here to-day that the future of the Irish negotiations will depend on this meeting. In well informed circles it was said that should Ulster definitely refuse to compromise the peace conference. "We are hoping for a settlement, and when it comes we do not want to have a black spot in Ireland's history," a Sinn Fein representative here said to-night. "Liberal terms should avoid that."

Wait Ulster Concessions.

THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent here learns on what is regarded as soundest authority that the actual settlement brought to the conference face to face with Mr. Lloyd George, to be made according to the same source, the Prime Minister put both his visualized plan for a final settlement and his expectations regarding Ulster before Sir James Craig to-day and asked him for a prompt and decisive reply with all possible alacrity. To find any possible way of meeting the proposals it was necessary for Sir James to summon his Cabinet to London.

The problem at issue, it was said, is whether Ulster can accept a blending of the dominion principle applied to the whole of Ireland with the present legislative rights which she possesses with a view to maintaining Irish unity under a single crown.

From what could be learned, it would seem that the two principals hitherto rejected by the respective parties—namely, allegiance to the Crown by Sinn Fein and the dominion principle by the Ulster Unionists—have been threshed out, and all other subordinate matters are contingent for their settlement upon the pending decision of these two main issues.

In the House of Commons this evening, before tackling Sir James Craig, Mr. Lloyd George refused to answer questions which tended to debate step by step the progress made in the Irish negotiations by means of questions and answers, and he emphasized that the vote of confidence given to him by the Commons last week gave him the free hand he had asked for in negotiating with the Irish.

LONDON, Nov. 7. (Association Press).—According to news agency reports issued at a late hour to-night, the serious official view regarding the negotiations is due to the stiff attitude taken by the Ulster Premier in his interview with the Prime Minister. Sir James is representative of an intimation of his determination to maintain Ulster's position and he is said to have signified that in his opinion the proposals which Mr. Lloyd George submitted to him seriously imperil the rights of northern Ireland.

Situation Most Critical.

The situation, it was frankly admitted in official circles tonight, is in an extremely critical stage. It is understood the Ulster Premier informed Mr. Lloyd George that he could not possibly think of shouldering the responsibility of accepting the proposals made to him by the Prime Minister, and would be compelled to consult his colleagues in the Ulster Parliament and also the representatives of the Ulster Parliamentary group in Westminster.

Continued on Page Ten.

Ly